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123. *DIALONECTRIA TRUNCATA* (Ell.) Am. Nat., February, 1883, p. 194. N. A. F., 1332. On the inside of white cedar bark, stripped from the living tree and left lying on the ground. Newfield, N. J., Sept., 1882.

Perithecia gregarious, minute (one eighth to one sixth millim.), flesh-color, subglobose or ovate, the apex flattened into a circular, granular-roughened disk, with the edges lightly projecting; ostiolum in the center of the disk, minute, papilliform, brown; asci subanceolate, $35 \times 5 \mu$; sporidia biseriate, oblong-fusiform, subhyaline, uniseptate and slightly constricted around the middle, $11-13 \times 2\frac{1}{2}-3 \mu$.

124. *DIALONECTRIA UMBELLULARIÆ* (Plow. & Hark.) Trans. Cal. Acad. Sci., 1884, p. 26. On *Umbellularia*, California (Harkness, No. 2882).

Perithecia superficial, scattered, $200-230 \mu$ in diam., globose, subhyaline, with a pale tinge of flesh color, beset with a few hyaline, mycelial threads externally; ostiola obtuse; asci clavate, $50 \times 10-15 \mu$; sporidia hyaline, ovate, uniseptate, $10-12 \times 5-8 \mu$.

(To be continued.)

A NEW GENUS OF MYXOMYCETES.

BY HAROLD WINGATE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The following genus comes under the family *Stemonitaceæ*.

ORTHOTRICHA, Wingate, nov. gen.—Sporangium globose; stipe elongated, entering the sporangium as a very short or obsolete columella and then dividing into a few branches at a sharp angle. These branches fork several times, thus forming a capillitium of straight threads. The last branches met at the surface of sporangium at a very sharp angle by twos or threes, where they are joined together by small membranaceous plates. Wall of the sporangium, with the exception of the plates and a very small collar around the stipe, not apparent.

ORTHOTRICHA MICROCEPHALA, Wingate, sp. nov.—Sporangia globose, very variable in size, from one twelfth to one fourth of a millim. in diameter; stipe elongated, brown or blackish at the base, growing lighter towards the top, more or less transparent, ten to thirty times the diameter of the sporangium in height, tapering, rugose, except at the upper part, where it more or less suddenly becomes a smooth filament, entering the sporangium as a very short, sometimes almost obsolete columella. It then divides into a few (sometimes only two) branches at a sharp angle. These branches fork several times, forming a very loose capillitium of straight threads, the last branches meeting at the surface of the sporangium by twos or threes at a very sharp angle, where their slightly thickened ends



Orthotricha microcephala. Wingate

are joined together by minute, membranaceous plates. Sporangium wall not apparent, except a slight collar around the stipe as it enters the sporangium; spores brown in mass, very light-violet, almost colorless, under the microscope, perfectly smooth, $7-8 \mu$ in diameter. On rotten logs, Philadelphia, Pa.

This plant has been found during three seasons in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, Pa., in many localities. The plasmodium has a dirty-brown color. When erecting, the dark, granular substance of the mass is left in the matter which is to form the stipe, and the globule of the sporangium becomes milky white. Before the stipe has reached its full height, say in the upper fifth, the sporangium mass leaves behind it, clustered around the stipe, several (2—8) clear, highly-refractive, minute globules, which, in the recently-matured plant, sparkle like dewdrops. The plant continues erecting, but from the place where the globules are left behind, the stipe very frequently suddenly narrows, sometimes to a mere filament. As the plant becomes old, the dew-like globules become amber-colored, but remain transparent. These clear globules have been occasionally noted by the writer on the sporangium wall of *Comatrichas* and have been considered as an indication of some degree of immaturity, hence they have not been mentioned in the description as having a specific value. In the plants, as found in different places, they are constant, though sometimes fused into one mass. The finer filaments of the capillitium, in fluid under the microscope, are almost colorless. The plants are more or less sociable, sometimes forming patches an inch or so in diameter and may readily be mistaken for a mould.

NOTES ON FLORIDA FUNGI.--No. 9.

BY W. W. CALKINS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

79. *PHYLLOSTICTA MYRICÆ*, Cke.—On leaves of *Myrica* in millions.
80. *GIBBERA MORICARPA*, Cke.—On bark of dead *Carya*.
81. *MELIOLA MANCA*, E. & M.—Abundant on leaves of *Quercus*.
82. *MELIOLA AMPHITRICA*, Fr.—Abundant with the preceding species.
83. *MELIOLA FURCATA*, Lev.—On leaves of saw palmetto.
84. *NECTRIA ERUBESCENS*, Desm.—Rare. Found on living leaves of *Osmanthus Americana*, *Myrica cerifera* and *Quercus*, but never abundantly.
85. *NECTRIA POLIOSA*, E. & E., n. sp.—Parasitic on *Diatrypa stigma*. Described in April No. JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY.
86. *HELMINTHOSPORIUM FUMOSUM*, E. & M.—On leaves of *Persea Caroliniana*.
87. *PEZIZA CHRYSOCOMA*, Bull.—Rare on rotten wood.
88. *PEZIZA CRATERIUM*, Schw.—Rare on rotten limbs.
89. *XEROTUS VITICOLA*, B. & C. (*X. lateritius*, B. & C.)—This fine species I found in great abundance on dead *Carpinus* in the winter of 1885. Not found on any other wood. During last winter, not one was to be found. Evidently not annual.
90. *ASTERINA OLEINA*, Cke.—*A. discoidea*, E. & M., *A. pustulata*, E. & M. As Mr. Ellis thinks the two latter may be referred to the above species, I concur. Abundant on various leaves.